BATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1892. Subscription by Matt Post-Paid. l'estage to Foreign Countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

If our friends who fineer us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases and stomp for that purpose.

"The Democratic-Republican electors of the city and county of New York who favor home rule, a pure, efficient, and economical administration of public affairs, national, State, and municipal, and who are opposed to and condemn trusts, monopolies, and centralization, and all who are in favor of unity and harmony in the Democratic in this city, are hereby invited to participate in their respective districts."

Such is the phraseology of the sterling. stirring, and eloquent call which Tammany Hall issues to the Democracy, calling upon its members and upon all patriotic citizens to stand true to their colors and close to

their guns on Tuesday, Nov. 8. Union and harmony! Opposition to centralization! Such are the watchwords of the year; and what a splendid account the Democrats of the Empire City, under the faithful and efficient leadership of Tammany Hall, will give of thomselves six weeks hence!

Bear in mind the registry days, October 11. 49, 28, and 29,

## The Columbus Celebration.

A further distraction of public interest from the political campaign will be furalshed by the Conumnus celebration. The great stands for spectators creeted along the open places and large squares of the town afford a suggestion of the depth and extent of this interest.

The coming celebration promises to parallel the great Centennial celebration in both its magnitude and the popular enthusiasm it excites. The town will be crowded with visitors from far and near, and the parade of the Roman Catholic societies, which will form so imposing a feature of the ceremonies, will give to them a special attraction for wast multitudes. As COLUMBUS was of their ancient faith and started on the voyage of discovery with the benediction of the Church, they fitly join in the commemorative pageant. The Italians and the Gormans will also assist most effectively in giving due glory and magnificence to the

Four hundred years ago COLUMBUS WAS tossing on the Atlantic. To-day New York proposes in many ways to celebrate the triumph which then the great discovered had almost despaired of reaching. Four hundred years ago the streets through which the vast procession will march were covered by a trackless forest whose very existence was unknown except to the few unknown aborigines who traversed it.

The celebration, therefore, will far transcend the Centennial commemoration in its appeal to the popular imagination. It will stimulate poetic feeling to a wonderful de gree, and it will absorb the thought of the people to an extraordinary extent. It will take away their minds from politics for a week at least.

The political campaign in this vicinity, ac cordingly, will hardly be under way under full pressure until the middle of October But the three weeks remaining will be enough to stir up the otherwise disengaged popular interest. When the municipal ticke is put out the fur will begin to fly.

Moreover, New York, as it presents itself to the hundreds of thousands of visitors to the Columbus celebration, will be an object lesson showing the efficiency of our present Democratic municipal Government. ople will see for themselves and will be able to judge for themselves the merits of the existing administration of the town's affairs. If many of the streets are torn up, they will discover in them the indisputable evidence of the march of improvement under the masterly executive skill of Commissioner Gilber. They will find order health, and sobriety prevailing. They will be guarded from danger by a police unex celled for its vigilance and its discipline They will see an urban population distin guished for lawfulness and for observance of the decencies and proprieties of life.

That is, they will learn by personal ob servation and experience that the assaults of its enemies on the municipal Govern ment of New York are lying and malicious Hence the coming celebration will be of benefit to the reputation of the town and of its authorities. It will be a good introduction to the activity of the political cam paign which will begin when it is over.

# He Makes a Mistake.

The preacher of the opening sermon be fore the Diocesan Convention of the Episco pallans at the Church of the Holy Trinity on Wednesday made this remark in the course of his address:

"Whether our charitable associations shall become an arena for self-sacrifice or a den of spoils, a Toynbee Hall or a Tammany Hall, depends on the spirit which

Toynbee Hall is an institution in London established for the religious, material, and ptellectual benefit of the poor by uniersity men more especially. It does good loubtless, and in a considerable measure: but it is rather an amateur affair, one of nose enterprises which do not seem to have a lasting quality.

At any rate, Toynbee Hall furnishes a poor model for an ecclesiastical organization. It is too far dependent on varying volunteer enthusiasm. Tammany Hall offers much more valuable suggestions for those who are seeking to bring the Church nearer to the people. Instead of reviling that great Democratic association, therefore, this preacher would be wiser if he studied its ethods to get hints as to the practical machinery for the propagation of religion and the aggrandizement of his own particular Church.

It is true that Tammany Hall rests on 'spoils system" in politics, as every other efficient political organization rests on them; but it is not "a den for spoils." It. is simply an association of politicians, many of whom are officeholders, for the purpose of promoting the interests of the Democratic party in the city of New York, and consequently in all parts of the Union, for general Democratic success depends 'vitally on the efforts of the party in this great stronghold of the Democracy here. Without Tammany Hall the Democratic party would be in a bad way in this campaign.

With all due respect and veneration we say it. the Church as a practical engine and thine for the propagation of religion is an organization around a body of ministers e are paid officeholders in its economy It does not trust to the fickleness and un-

certainty of volunteer effort merely, but relies, first of all and most of all, on a force of men who perform its functions as a distinct profession. They expend their whole thought and labor in the business of the Church and its spiritual affairs, and they are laborers worthy of their hire. Without them the Church would fall to pieces as an organization. They give it cohesion as a machine. They keep it supplied constantly with the fuel of enthusinem and devotion.

In the lower and purely earthly and secular sphere of politics Tammany Hall undertakes to perform a kindred service. It, too, is held together by the force of what this preacher calls spoils. It is built up around politicians who are politicians by profession. In that sphere it has displayed a genius for organization which even the clergy need not disdain to emulate in the spiritual field of which they are the official cultivators.

This is a vast city of nearly two millions of people, but by means of such organization Tammany Hall has brought them within its view so closely that the Democrats among them are all known individually to its multitude of agents in every election district of the town. It is a wonderfully perfect machine for reaching the people and influencing them.

We advise the Rev. Mr. BUTLER to seek an introduction to Mr. RICHARD CROKER in order to learn more particularly about the methods of Tammany Hall, for he will find their study very useful to him in devising plans for religious associations.

## The Canadian Constitution.

The Constitution of Canada differs from that of Great Britain in being embodied practically in a single fundamental law, the British North American act and its amendments, thus resembling our own Constitution; and it differs from ours in being not wholly in writing, but in being built upon the well understood principles of the British Constitution," which are scattered through laws, law reports, Parliamentary journals, and to some extent exist in tradi tions, only of inte years reduced to writing In Mr. JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT'S WORK OF

Parliamentary Procedure and Practice in Canada" the growth of Parliamentary or constitutional government in Canada is instructively described. The history of Parliamentary institutions there begins near the end of the eighteenth century. While Canada remained in the possession of France the inhabitants were never represented in legislative assemblies and never exercised any control over their purely local affairs by frequent town meetings, in this respect occupying a position very different from that of the English colonists in America. The first Government, established by SAMUEL CHAM-PLAIN, was invested with a large authority, the Governor exercising all the powers of civil and military rule necessary for the security and peace of the colony. He had a Council, but was not bound to follow its advice. After 1663 the Government was brought more directly under the control of the King, who ruled by a Governor and an Intendant. A Council, wherein the Bishop sat, assisted the Governor; it made laws, sat as a court of last resort, and was practically a provincial Parlement de Paris. Provision had been made for local self-govern ment, but the Governors opposed its application, and the people, habitants as well as seigneurs, were without influence in the

In 1760 Canada became a colony of Great Britain; but for fourteen years the Government was administered by military rulers, the French inhabitants refusing to take the oath of allegiance which alone opened to them the right of self-rule under British colonial laws. In 1774 the Quebec act was passed which substituted the laws and usages of Canada for English law, and enacted that in all matters of civil controversy recourse should be had to the French civil procedure, while the criminal law of

England should prevail. In 1791, owing to the migration into Canada of the persons whom we call Tories and the Canadians call United Empire Loy alists, the constitutional act was pass creating the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, with one Governor-General, and a Legislative Council and Assembly in each province, the members of the former bodies being appointed by the Crown for life. But trouble followed trouble under this law. The assemblies tried to obtain exclusive control of the supplies, the Governors to make themselves independent of the legislature; and the discontent produced by these contests culminated in the rebellion of 1837-38.

This resulted in the Union act of 1840, by which a Parliament was formed for the united provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. The act was the beginning of a new era in the constitutional history of Canada as well as of the other provinces of British North America. It admitted the all-important principle that the Ministry advising the Governor should possess the confidence of the representatives of the people assem bled in Parliament. Within six years the legislature obtained complete control of the civil list and supplies, a question disputed seriously for years between the colonles and Great Britain; and soon thereafter Canada found horself completely free from all imperial interference in matters

affecting trade and commerce. The union lasted until 1867; but for some years before that time there had been jealousles between the two provinces, principally on the question of representation. By the Union act each province had the same representation; in 1840 Lower Canada had the larger population, in 1862 Upper Canada had, so that neither was satisfied. In 1864 delegates met at Quebec from the five provinces of British North America, and agreed upon seventy-two resolutions. which form the basis of the "Dominion act" of 1867, passed by the imperial Parliament March 29, 1867, and going into effect on July 1 of the same year, the Canadians thus celebrating their Dominion Day only three days ahead of our Independence Day.

The rest of Mr. BOURINOT's book discusses this act and its workings. Under the provisions of this act the present Do minion of Canada, consisting of eight provinces, is governed with a government quite as republican in fact as ours, and with a closer relationship between the electors and their representatives than exists with us. The sovereign is represented by a Governor-General, who is authorized to exercise all powers lawfully belonging to the Queen with respect to Parliament; to asent to or reserve for royal consideration all laws; to pardon criminals, and to appoint and suspend all Ministers of State, Judges, and other public officers. The Queen's Privy Council for Canada" aids the Governor-General; in accordance with the principles of the British constitutional system, this Council represents the views

as its members retain the confidence of the House of Commons. The Parliament consists of two Houses,

of the majority of the representatives in

Parliament, and can hold office only so long

the upper called the Senate, the lower the se of Commons. The Senators are appointed for life by the Governor-General; they must be possessed of land and have a certain income; the members of the House are elected for a term lasting not longer than five years. Members of both Houses are paid \$1,000 a year, As with us, bills appropriating money must originate in the House, but only after a message recommending the appropriations has been reelved by the House from the Governor-General; and in other respects our Constitution has been followed at greater or less distance. With us, however, "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people;" in the Constitution of Canada, however, the very reverse principle obtains, with the avowed object of strengthening the basis of the confederation and preventing conflicts as far as possible between the provinces that compose the union. The Dominion Parliament exclusively legislates on matters concerning the public debt, trade and commerce, the postal service, navigation and shipping, the Indians, the census, and all other matters of Dominion import: the provincial legislatures exclusively make laws in relation to municipal institutions, provincial public lands, incorporations to exist wholly in the respective provinces, and all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province. The Dominion and provincial Parliaments have concurrent powers of legislation respecting agriculture and immigration, and the local Parliaments have power to legislate on matters of education. the Dominion Parliament's power being in this case wholly remedial. The Senato of the Dominion Parliament is the only divorce court in Canada.

"The strength of the Canadian system of government is the fact that it not only rests on the written law of the Constitution, but possesses also that flexibility which accompanies conventions and under standings;" such is the conclusion of Mr. BOURINOT'S explanation of the Government formed by the British North American act.

## The Next Cobden Club Dinner.

At the last assembly of the Cobden Club at their annual banquet in London there was a pervading spirit of confidence only less vigorous than that which had move the original RICHARD to prophesy that in forty years from his speaking, protection would be wiped from the face of commerce. It was in the beginning of September when the first opportunity came to the Cobdenites to get together after the Chicago Convention. The President of the club in a letter regretting his absence, uttered a note of free trade jubilation which rang throughout the subsequent proceedings with ever-increasing force. Sir LYON PLAYFAIR, whose sympathy with this country has been intensified through a marriage with one of its daughters, remarked that the" Democratic platform should warm the hearts of every free trader, because it was quite free trade in principle. It is upon that platform that the fight will take place next winter." Mr. A. B. Mason, a Cobdenite from New York, confirmed his English colleague's notion of the future, having studied the prospect from closer range:

"This year we shall have the issue of free trade va. protection again to decide. In the Convention of our Democratic party, to which dir Lyon Playrain referred, we overthrew by an overwhelming majority one of those juggles of words which confuse everybody and liaguat everybedy. We adopted a plain, straightfo ward statement that the Government of the United States has no power to lay a tax for protection."

Since then we have had Mr. CLEVELAND'S etter of acceptance. A perusal of that document must make the late Cobden Club dinner seem to the British critics like a phantom feast held somewhere in the ethereal unknown now frequented by the club's late founder. Putting the various moral and economic passages of Mr. CLEVELAND's letter together, the St. James's Gazette concludes that "Mr. CLEVELAND'S words have one meaning. The Democrats have no intention whatever of adopting free trade. We can, therefore, only conlude that, in the opinion of the party leaders who make it their special pusiness to watch public opinion, the Mc-KINLEY tariff has not made protection less popular. Even if Mr. CLEVELAND wins, there will be no great change in the fiscal policy of the United States." The Globe goes still further in interpreting the letter as merely conveying the author's qualified disapproval of Major McKINLEY. It understands that " Mr. CLEVELAND has decided that America has not yet had enough, at any rate not too much McKinleyism, and ne does not intend to abandon it."

Mr. CLEVELAND may perhaps think that the British press is too extreme in its likening him to the economic protagonist of the Republicans. McKINLEY and CLEVE-LAND are not so far apart as the latter may have imagined, after all, at least upon the tariff. They are diametrically opposed on the Force bill issue only; and that is the real dividing line between Republicans and Democrats. We perceive with decided satisfaction the disappointment of the Cobdenites: but we feel a certain sympathy for the memory of the late RICH-ARD. He was a good man.

Senator Hill is, indeed, in an uncomfortable position. It the Democrats should win he would get no credit for the victory and would not have influence enough with the new Administration to secure the appointment of a country Fostmaster. On the other hand, it the Democracy should lose, the Benator will be blamed for the defeat.—Post-Express.

Senator Hill will not be happy if the Republicans carry the election, because he will deplore the danger arising from the Force bill. which that event will bring upon the country. But as for all the rest, he is protected by that best of armor. a sound conscience and the knowledge that his whole duty has been done to the last tots. As the malice of his life-long enemies has not hurt him so far. it will not hurt him hereafter.

But there is no such cause of anxiety before him. The Republicans will be defeated, the Force bill will be crushed, and the glory of DAVID BENNETT HILL will be brighter than ever

We cannot believe that the sensible folks of Poughkeepsie, where the Dutchess County Fair is now blooming. "got mad" at THE SUN yesterday for praising the Westchester County Fair, which is booming at White Plains. In stead of thinking less of the fair at Poughkeepsie than of that at White Plains, we are prepared to say that it is a good deal better in some respects, though White Plains may not like to have the fact stated. The exhibits at both places are tip-top, and do honor to the farmers, dairymen, fruit growers, truck gardeners, and cattle raisers of the two counties They could not be beaten in any part of these United States. In the rivalry between the two counties. we must give prizes of about the same size to both. As to at Poughkeepsia, we must especially glorify the "Baby Show" which we beheld there on Thursday. That was something worth looking at for a whole day-worth more than all the big squashes, red apples, fat oxen, fast norses, and other things at White Plains. There never was a finer exhibit of real cherub in all this world. How they smiled, the pretty tots of both sexes! We could not bear to see prizes given to only half a dozen out of the had a prize for its beauty, goodness, and sweetness. We are prepared to maintain that

for baby raising. Dutchess county can't be beaten by Westchester or any other county in this State, which gives birth to more bables every year than any other State of the American Union. Then the militia and firemen of the county made a brave show on

There have been more people, too, at the Dutchess County Fair than at the Westchester County Fair this week. On Thursday last, which was a great day, there were 18,000 people on the grounds at Poughkeepsie and only 15,000 on the grounds at White Plains. Now.

what does this show? We blow our trumpet just as loudly to-day for Poughkeepsie as we blew it yesterday for White Plains. We stand up for Dutchess county as proudly as for Westchester. Both countles get millions of dollars of good money from this ci' ery year.

Dealers a bogus works of antiquity have been doing a rushing business of The other day the Louvre came near being swindled by a smart young man who brought in a magnificent bronze statuette, a specimen of Venetian art of the fifteenth century. The patriotic roung rentleman declared that he would let the Louvre have it at a sacrifice because he would rather see it there than anywhere else. Nevertheless, if it was not nurchased in twentyour hours he would reluctantly be obliged to sell the statuette to a foreign establishment so he modestly fixed the price at forty thousand francs. Everybody appeared to be de-lighted with the beautiful work; but the lirector of the fine arts, M. Roujon, was absent, and the money could not be paid to the patriot until he returned. An examination proved that this magnificent ancient piece was just six weeks old.

It is now precisely one year since seventeen Egyptian mummies in the old museum of Berin proved to be the bodies of fellows who a short time ago took their beer in the saloons of the capital of the empire of WILLIAM IL It is now believed that there is not a museum in the world that has not been imposed upon by frauds of this kind. There is not a single prominent artist who has not seen his name at the foot of some canvas that he never touched. If all the false Coursers were destroyed there would be mighty few left; and as for COROTS, ALEXANDRE DUMAS file nimself was fooled with a bogus one. A short time ago a fellow named TESSON WAS BODtenced to two months' imprisonment for selling bogus MILLETS. Ite made 20,000 france out of the business before he was "pinched." All this goes to show that if second-hand things are sometimes as good as new, they may also be made as good as old.

THIRD-TICKET FOLLY. Scretble Views of an Original Cleveland

From the New York Times With two Democratic candidates for Mayor in the field this fall and anti-Tammany nominations in the New York city would be very large. Undoubtedly, in the case of some voters, perhaps two or three thousand in all, who are such unworthy citizens that they take little or no interest in the Presidential contest, a lively faction fight all along the local line would serve to kindle their party fervor and bring them to the polls. To that extent the running of a third city ticket would swell the vote for the Presidential candidates.

But would the increase go to Mr. Cleveland or to Mr. Harrison! We do not believe it would go to Mr. Cleve land. In a fight between Democratic factions for loca control the Republican national candidate would be the beneficiary of the trades and dickers. Should the city extent of their opportunities barter Presidential wotes win a seat in the Board of Aldermen or in the As tricts and election precincts even against the wish and command of their chiefs and leaders. Mr. Croker could not prevent it in his organization, and Mr. Grace, if he were the chief of the anti-Tammany party, could not restrain the commercial activities of his followers on election day. But Mr. Grace declares that he shall withdraw from any movement having a third ticket

From the County Democracy, or anti-Tammany organization, indeed, rather than from Tammany, we should expert treachery to the national candidates of the Democracy. We observe in reports of the meeting of that resurrected body the names of some of the less eful and least trustworthy of the members of the old old relation to city politica. They will be traders now. If a third-party movement is attempted, they will give change for votes that will serve to gratify their small

We do not believe that a third party candidate for Mayor, even if a man of standing and high repute could be induced to accept the nomination, would receive a sufficient number of votes to make his venture look respectable on the page of history. He would burn with shame and mortification when he read the shrunken total of his vote on the bulletins

The great body of Democrats in New York desire the favor on any local movements or policies that will im erii his election, and the Democracy of the country at Mayorally ticket was to be run in this city. The project should be abandoned.

# The Opinion of One Bemocrat

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The nomination of a second Democratic ticket, particularly if headed by a German-American candidate for Mayor, and not de signed to include a fight on Congressmen and district ominees, will serve to aid Cleveland: 1. Ry adding to the total Democratic vote.

2. By depriving the Republicans of a chance to trade B. Hy relieving the local Tammany workers of the necessity for trading. A German nomince for Mayor would bring to the

poils many voters otherwise indifferent, and opposed, est of them, to voting for a Tammany municipa ticket, A second Democratic ticket would be no menace to

Tammany's assured success. It would increase the chances of a Republican nomines for Mayor, for did the second Democrat obtain a large vote there would be a possibility of the success of the Republican, and would in such event, be faithfully supported by the publican workers, and Cleveland would have to be by the Tammany workers. Should, bowever, the local Democratic eppenents of

fammany oppose the Tammany nominees where they may be vulnerable. Cleveland would be traded in conequence by both Democratic factions:

1. By Tammany men to elect the Tammany caudi 2. By anti-Tammany Democrats to get Republican upport for their local nominees.

The result of this would be to degreese Cleveland's plurality by probably 20,000 in New York city, and so pake the State Republican, as in 1885; whereas the ners nomination of a second Democratic ticket (and thing else) would increase by 10,000 his The Gallant Colonel Stands by Mis Pal,

Mitklowies. Elliott F. Shepard in Last Night's Mail and B.

It would seem that those gentlemen went into the Chinese business with their eyes open; were willing to and did advance money to try in get concessions, and all without any connection or communication, direct or indirect, with Col. Shepard. They seem now to regret that they accepted hope as accurity for the savancement of money, and yet they ought not to be so very greatly surprised if they ropeat the experiences of mankind in finding hopes disappointed.

Condensed Wisdom.

Hen Harrison, please wear that in your hat; You should hum it in the ear of Pi oust remember while you wink at Martin's tricks: Accidenta Are incident

With the silver men all bolting you out there; With the Force bill raising hades everywhere; You'll recall, when weary kicking 'gainst the pricks Are incident

There's a pow'r o' wisdom lurking in that text; cindly bear it in mind in November next. It's a comfort to a fellow in a fix: Accidente Are incident

Oh, Ben Harrison, beware the coming squall Keep a lookout for a tidal wave this fall ! For when David B, is putting in hard lieks Are incident

To Politics." foo had the Hackett circular got out. And how the fat is fried got noised about But murmur softly as you cross the Biya:

Are incident

THE PORCE BILL QUESTION.

It is the Most Pressing and Most Vital Invae New Before the Country. By Kind Permission of the Cincinnati Post, Article 1, section 4, of the Constitution of the United States placed in the State Legislatures the sole power of controlling Congressional elections. But lest some of the States

> ernment, neglect to enact laws or appropriate money for conducting such elections—as seven out of the thirteen States of the Confederation had done at the close of the Revolutionary war-it was provided that Congress may at any time make or alter such election laws. Federalists and Republicans were alike reluctant to give the general Government this power, as all had inherited the British hatred of interference by Crown or Parliament, through soldiers or civil emissaries, with the control by the people, through their Sheriffs and deputies, residents of the vicinage, of the

elections of their servants to Parliament. The clause in question was at last consented to and ratified by our forefathers only because it seemed to be an indispensable safeguard against a failure by any State to provide for Congressional elections.

From its foundation until 1871 the Federal Government never touched the elections of

members of Congress. No State ever failed to elect its full quota except during the war of the rebellion. Amid all the flerce struggles of parties there was no thought of calling into action this reserved and slumbering power, because it would have been a violation of the spirit of the Constitution to use it except in case a State should fail to provide the indispensable machinery for Congress elections. In that year, 1871, the Republican party enacted the first of the Federal Election laws,

now in force. These laws, however, clothe the Federal supervisors and marshal with no power or right except to look on and report to their superiors how the State officers are conducting such elections. The Republican system has resulted so far only in squandering some millions of public moneys in bribery and intimidation of voters in a few Democratic cities. North and South, without any other practical result.

But the new Force bill means business. It will give the Republican party absolute control of Congressional elections North and South, in city and country, through bribery, intimidation, and false returns, at enormous and unlimited expense, to be paid out of the national Treasury on permanent appropriations which one House of Congress alone cannot stop. Moreover, it incidentally gives the Republican party the opportunity and means to largely influence, by the same nefarious methods, elections for State officers, county officers, State legislators, United States Senators, and Presidents. The putative author of the bill was Representative Lodge of Massachusetts. The now openly acknowledged author is John I. Davenport of New York city.

This Davenport Force bill passed the House of Representatives July 20, 1890, by the votes of almost every Republican and against the vote of every Democrat. It was personally. persistently, and openly supported by President Harrison, and only failed of passing the Senate because some Republican Senators were more anxious for free silver than for party supremacy. Newly endorsed by the Republican National Convention, as it now is, there can be no doubt of its enactment if Harrison be re-elected President and the next Congress be Republican. Davenport recently said before a committee of the New York Senate that the bill would become a law as soon as the Republican party gets control of the House of Representatives.

By this bill the United States Circuit Judges lof whom nearly all are Republicans, on the petition of one hundred citizens of any district, must appoint one chief supervisor for life -a Republican, of course. The chief super visor appoints three assistants in every voting precinct in every Congressional district where of the three assistants to be of one party-Republicans, of course. The United States Marshal appoints any number of deputies asked for by the chief supervisor. The assistant supervisors serve for not over sixty days at each election at \$5 a day, equal to \$300 each. erage of eight days at \$5 a day, equal to \$40 aplece; the number of deputy marshals depends only on the number needed by the Republican party in any particular district. To cover the pay of these hirelings a permanent appropriation is made, which the people can stop without a change of the law, which would require a concurrence of the President and a majority of both branches of Congress, or a concurrence of two-thirds of each of the wo Houses of Congress. The marshals are authorized to make house-to-house canvasses -in the interest of the Republican party, of course-against whom it would be a misdemeanor, punishable by indictment and trial in a United States court, for any citizen to bar his doors. The Circuit Court appoints a Board of Canvassers in each district, which makes return of members elected, and the Clerk of the preceding House of Representatives must put on the list of members elect only the names so returned as elected. The men on this list organize the next House. After such organization a contest for seats would be useless. The men so seated would vote for themselves and defeat the contestants. Ex-Speaker Reed and Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts audaciously declared that it was one of the merits of the bill that it took contested elections out of Congress-that is, that it took from the House the power to perform its constitutional duty to judge of the elections returns and qualifications of its own members." From the foundation of the Government

nembers of Congress have been elected on the same ticket with State, district, county and town officers, the election being always conducted by State officers under State laws. Why are Federal officers paid by this bill to act in seeming concert with State officers, but in actual control of them? Why did not the bill provide an independent Federal election for members of Congress, conducted by Federal officers and at the expense of the general Government? First, because there is no party need for this scheme of intimidation and bribery in districts safely Republican, but only in Democratic or hotly contested districts: nd. second, because the contrivers of this devilish scheme to place and keep the Republican party in power above the reach of the people expect and intend to ultimately control all the important electors in Democratic and doubtful States-Governors, county officers, oity officers, legislators, and Presidents - using the Federal machinery and Federal purse to accomplish this purpose. This bill, carried out fully, would practically obliterate the States, and consolidate all control of elections in the general Government, and would change our republic from a Government controlled by honest suffrage and enlightened public opin ion to one ruled by intimidation and bribery.

That this is not an extravagant statement will be admitted I think by all who consider the vast power thus placed in the ha is of party manipulators and their hirelings. Three supervisors at each voting precinct will number at least 250 in each Congressional district where the law is put in operation, making the cost at \$5 a day for sixty days equal to \$75,000 in each district, to pay assistant supervisors alons. This expenditure, if applied to say 200 out of the 356 Congressional districts, would foot up \$15,000,000 at one Congressional election. Add the excense of an average of ten deputy marshals at each voting precinct| in 200 distriots, for eight days at \$5 per day, making a further expense of \$20,000,000—in all \$35,at a single election to put or keep the Republican party in power against the free will of a majority of the people. This estimate may seem extravagant. No doubt the execution of the law would be begun with lighter expense. But the numbers and wages of the hirelings would increase from election to election until even the figures I have named would not satisly their greed.

t that it is part of the history of our times that the Republican party, in its strug-

gle to perpetuate its power by controlling the Bouthern States, robbed them of over \$200,-000,000 through carpet-bag rule. Recollect, oo, that this same John L Davenport, in 1878. having only the opportunities afforded him by the present milk-and-water Federal election laws, hired 9,600 deputy marshals in New York city alone, and issued 3,106 warrants of arrest on one election morning, arresting might, through hostility to the general Govmitted to go to the polls, only one of who arraigned, and he was acquitted. This audaclous performance was a brilliant coup for Davenport, as it frightened away from the polls several thousand ignorant and timid but qualified Democratic voters. It instantly raised him by merit to his bad eminence. It proved him a master of intimidation and bribery. Quay. Dudley. Hackett, and Martin pale before him. Recollect, too, how in the history of the Roman republic, party followers were fed from the treasuries of the republic and the provinces growing yearly in numbers, insolence, and power, threatening law and order, unsettling industries, and corrupting the virtue which is the life of a republic.

> He must be a mad partisau or a heedless citisen who, knowing this bill to be endorsed by the Republican party and its candidate for President, will put it in their power to fasten on the country a measure so subversive of popular government. Had the Republican party retracted its committal to the Force bill or nominated for President its illustrious statesman and patriot. James G. Blaine, who was known to be hostile to the bill, it might fairly ask the people to trust it on other issues; but both its platform and its candidate have again committed it to this scheme o subversion of popular government. It must therefore stand or fall by the Force bill.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30, 1802. THOMAS EWING.

AWARE TO THE GREAT ISSUE. Democrats Understand the Measure E bodied in the Porce Bill.

From the Scronion Fines.

The warning cry of "No Force bill, no ne gro domination" is not an idle one. It is an indication of the most fearful danger that ever menaced the republic.

From the Wilkesbarre Daily Newsdealer No Force bill, no negro domination, is the short and terse platform on which THE SUN is conducting the campaign. It is doing good and efficient work.

From the Toledo Bee. The Force bill is the issue which involves

The party that defends Davenport is no better than Davenport and its methods are no better than his methods. The Force bill is the livest issue the Republicans have, but it is temporarily put under cover by the cowardly Republican press for fear its unpopularity will lose votes for Harrison in November. All patriots who have faith in the blessings of peace and believe in the sovereignty of the people and the freedom of our institutions should keep the issue prominently in sight and kill the Force bill and forever destroy sectionalism by voting against Benjamin From the Atlanta Constitu

The broad meaning of the Force bill should

be clearly understood. It is intended to build up a fictitious Republican majority in the outh to stand for the negro vote which fails to materialize on election day. To this end the machinery to be employed is both costly and elaborate. Not one of the several thou sand officials to be intrusted with the delicate and important partisan work of executing the law would be elected by the people. From the Federal Judge whose duty it would be to appoint the chief supervisors down to the deputy marshal every official would be appointed by the party in power. Each would be selected by officials not responsible to the people. The control of the elections would be taken entirely out of the hands of the people of the several States. This is the reason why Gen. Stevenson declares on the stump that the Force bill breathes destruction to the people. It would be impossible to dislodge the Republican party from power should it ever have the opportunity of reaping the advantages which this infamous measure would give it. There is no limit to the number of deputy marshals that may be appointed. They might be able to overawe the voters, and each one would be a Republican partisan anxious to do the dirty work necessary to secure his wages. Behind these men would be the Fed. eral bayonets, and Congressional elections wherever this infamous law was put in operation would merely be a solemn farce enacted for the purpose of keeping up appearances.

From the Richmond Times. Such a law would be no sectional law, to be applied only to the South, while the North would be free from its baleful effects. The bject might be to control the South, subordi nate Southern whites to negro and bayone rule, and destroy Southern progress and civilization; but it would, as surely as the day follows the night, prove a veritable political Samson, which would eventually pull down the pillars of the temple of our free Government. causing it to fall with a crash upon all classes and all the people, and spreading death, de-struction, and ruin throughout every nook and corner of the land.

From the Richmond State There is no doubt about the Republican party's determination to pass the Force bill if that party should win next November. And he evil effects which would result, from that hold and infamous bill. should it become a law, are not exaggerated.

From the Galeeston Daily New It was made an issue by the Republicans themselves, not by the Democrats, who were content to let it sleep in death. Soon, however, the Republican leaders began to hear from the country in advance of the November returns, and to their dismay they found that they had blundered. It was too late then to get rid of the Force bill altogether, but they could do the next best thing, and laugh it lown as a bugaboo which no sensible man believed ever would be enacted into a law, ever should the Republicans have the power to do so. This is all very nice and fine, but it is hardly probable that any one will be deceived There is too much involved in the present campaign for any lover of good government to take chances. It will not do to trust the Republican party.

From the Chicago Firmes.

The Force bill may be a dead issue in Southern States, but it isn't in Nebraska, and this is on the authority of no less a personage than the Hon. John M. Thurston. In addressing a mass meeting of colored men in Omaha ast week Mr. Thurston told them that the Force bill was the liveliest kind of an issue, and that the Republican party stood pledged to its passage. Said he:

'I would rather see the last whirring wheel in our factories stopped, the last fire in the last furnace quenched, the last great workshop crumble away and its dismantled chimney stand a monument to a greatness that has decayed, than that a single colored man should be denied the meanest of the privileges secorded him by law, much less be deprived of

Of course Mr. Thurston doesn't mean this. but it was right in line with a letter written to the meeting by Judge Crounse, and it only emphasized the oft-repeated statements of party leaders on the topic. It may be noted in passing that a negro was never elected to any sort of office in Nebraska, and it is not a rash assertion to say that one never will be.

A Good Democrat and Something Besides. From the Bridgeport Post.

The Sun is not only intensely Democratic but in the best authority on ethics in the newspaper business Drawing Near.

From the Indianopoles Journal.

He—Ah, darling, even when time shall be no more

You can ours a sore throat with the beip of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a good remedy for coaghs and all throat

ing to the most vulgar and shallow-minded of tastes, sensational and unscrupulous in its methods of obtaining news, it now stands convicted of a crime not only against the public, but its own profession, the falsifying and fabricating of information. In the whole history f journalism we have not heard of moreunblushing imposture, more audacious disregard for the sacred rights of others than have characterized this newspaper under its pres-ent management. Through it and other journals, hardly more scrapalous or light minded, the press of America is becoming a reproach to us and a byword to all civilized countries. But we are convinced that prying for scandal into private concerns, foisting be gus interviews, tickling the vanity of igno-rant and ignoble people, advocating principles worthy only of a charlatan and a demagogue, recklessly injuring or destroying reputations or the profit of a "sensation," are methods of journalism which will die out in this country. If the really respectable newspapers would lend themselves to the work, if the pulpit would give its powerful aid, if the men who are a force in the literary, political, or social world strenuously combine with voice and pen against these peats of civilization, they might in time be boyootted out of existence. Persons who do or ought to know better countenance such journals as the World because they find them enterprising. Save the mark! If truth-

WILL NOT LET PULITEER REST.

Indiguous Newspapers Still After the Swindler with Sharp Sticks,

THE SUN IS doing the cause of honest jour

nalism a notable service in the exposure of

the methods pursued by the World in getting,

or purporting to get, news. Built up by cater-

From the Squalito News A short time ago THE BUN offered to pay the managers of the New York World \$1,000 if the fact could be established that the published nterviews between the World, Bismarck, and Schiaparelli were genuine. Without the shadow of evasion or qualification THE SUN declared editorially that these interviews were akes, pure and simple, and that the despatches to the World were clean-cut fabrications out of whole cloth, and written in the office of the World. The latter journal accepted the challenge, and its Waterloo is familiar to the newspaper world. The Sun has completely cornered the World, and established the fact that no interviews had taken place between the World's representatives, Bismarck, and Schiaparelli at all. It is not because the World is a Demogratia

fulness, purity, thought, and refinement are

not higher attributes than enterprise, then

man is not a higher animal than a monkey.

newspaper that we denounce such political methods as being disgraceful, but it is because of its damaging influence to the calling of journalism in general. That it will greatly and permanently impair the most powerful Democratic paper published in America, is of no particular gratification to the News. But that this high-handed and unparalleled fraud by one of the ablest papers in the country will essen the people's faith in the truthfulness of what they read, there can be no doubt. A cen-tury will not repair what the World has lost. and it is safe to say that it will be a long time before it will have the nerve to spread before the reading public again its column of "exclusive news." That "all is fair in politics." is generally conceded; but the World's fake despatches and bogus interviews with Bis-marck and Schiaparelli, have transcended the limits, even of the old and false proverb. Truth-telling journalism will tell in the end. and we hope that newspaper men will turn to profit the lesson the World has learned. Were t possible for a newspaper to get fat on the magnitude of its lies. THE SUN has caused the World to swallow enough of them within the last three weeks to make the latter look like a campaign balloon.

From the New Bratein Record. The World has an unenviable reputation for the class of swindling and obscene advertise ments, which find their way into its columns. From the Pittsburgh Disputch. When the World begins to abuse a man.

for any good qualities that may have caused From the Chicago Dolly Fribana.
The New York World's Western rainbow fund is booming along at the rate of \$77 a day

houghtful people instinctively look around

From the Clothier and Fernishe Briggs-I saw young Banger the other day smoking a cigarette and wearing a stik hat and a sack coat, and the next day I heard that

his people had disowned him. Griggs—But that wasn't the reason. Briggs—What was it then?

Griggs-His father caught him with a copy of the New York World in his pocket

Archbishop Corrigan Was Ill in Bed. From the New York World. The reviewing platform, jutting out from St. Peter's Hall and facing the candle-lined build-

ing which the decorative taste of the Sisters had made so beautiful, was another vision of patriotic ornamentation. It was from this platform that Archbishop Corrigan, with smooth, smiling face, surrounded by half a hundred Bishops, monsignors, and priests, bowed his acknowledgments to the passing parade and bestowed his benison.

Is This Another Begus Interview! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Mir. In the Windof Sept. 27 is an "Interview" with Prof. von Pettenkofer of Munich. signed by William Shaw Bowen, as interviewer. I am informed by a gentleman from East Greenwich, R. I., that Mr. Bowen, who is his neighbor, has been at home for several days; that he has spoken to him and been invited by him to see some curlcuities he brought from Hamburg. As the "interview" is supposed to have taken place last Sunday, and is "a special cable de-spatch," it is strange if it could take place between an

interviewer in East Greenwich and a professor in Mu-CANTON, MARS., Sept. 29. Close Some of the Care, To THE ENTIRE OF THE SET .- SET. I am an invalid, and have been cautioned by my doctor not to ride on open cars at this time of year. To reach my work the upper First Avenue line is the nearest for me, but, as it belongs to the Second Avenue Company, they run none but open cars, so I am compelled to walk to Third aresue, and have done it in the rain, when one would think they would run closed cars. But the above line is notorious for running open cars in all seasons and weathers.

J. A. G.

New York, Sept. 29.

A Name for the Brooklyn Bridge. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir, Believing it to be a good time to give the Brooklyn bridge a name in antio-ligation of the future, when there will be several of hem, I ask your co-operation in requesting the com nittee baving in charge the Columbian celebration is this city to appoint the evening of Oct. 10, when the bridge will be illuminated, as the date from which is will be hereafter known as the Columbia Bridge, the Brookiya Heights, upon which its easiers towers rest, being aircady known by that homorod name.

New York, Sept. 29.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Herbert Spencer began his literary career in the col-umns of the Independent and Nonconformist forty-eight years ago at the age of 22. He wrote first on the

"Proper Sphere of Government."
The Russian journal Noveld Observald a short time age reported the death of an old man named Mardonof at Pitis at the age of 164 years. The Committee on Statis-tios of the Trans-Caucasus proceeded to get authents details in this case. Mardonef, it appears, was born is 1728 in the district of Wiadikawkss, and belonged to the family of the Cosetea, whose principal business tacks of the mountaineers. His memory was very lucid, and he could speak of things that securred previous to the reign of Catherine II. He leaves a widow 120 years old. He had eighteen sons and set

eral daughters. One of his sens died twenty years aff Nothing Weighty About 24. Mand-I don't see why they call this a light opera here's nothing very light about iti Yoto-The costumes are!

Somebody Blundered.

Prom the Chicago Daily Tribune.
"It's my first offence, Judge," pleaded the prisons
"I never got drunk before. I'd won 87 at the races

"Vhat!"
"I'd won 87 at the races and I—
"Officer," said the asteniated